

expounding of the subject of physiology in its present state of advancement. The poor or indolent student who, misled by the name, buys this book with the intention of "getting" the subject in examination form with the least possible effort will be disappointed. The subject of physiology is becoming more complex each year, and likewise each new edition of this work has become more involved. This is particularly manifest in the chapter upon internal secretions, in the discussion of the action of the pancreas, in the chapter upon respiration on the action of the respiratory centre; indeed, knotty problems are discussed with the reader in every chapter; but with a clearness of presentation and logic as to lend much interest to them. The interested student will not be repelled but fascinated. It is, indeed, a splendid book. The author possesses an exceptional tolerance for different views, but not those based upon insufficient data. This is seen when he refers to the reciprocal relation of the ductless glands, where he states, "but the premature attempts which have been made, in the absence of a sufficiency of exact data, to represent their mutual influence by crude schemata, have retarded rather than advanced our knowledge, and need not be referred to here." But one criticism can be made of this book and that is in regard to the practical exercises. They are entirely too incomplete to meet the requirements of a good medical school.

E. L.

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URINARY ANALYSIS AND DIAGNOSIS BY MICROSCOPIC AND CHEMICAL EXAMINATION. By LOUIS HEITZMANN, M.D. Third revised and enlarged edition. Pp. 345; 131 illustrations, mostly original. New York: William Wood & Company, 1915.

THE present edition of Heitzmann's treatise upon urinalysis conforms largely to the style and manner of presentation of the previous editions. Numerous changes have been made, however, in the text, so that the subject-matter has kept pace with the many advances made in the chemical analysis of urine, while in dealing with microscopical examination and more particularly with microscopical diagnosis, the author sets a pace which at times it is difficult to follow. Certainly if all the various types of diseases of the urinary tract could be as readily diagnosed by the examination of the centrifuged specimen as Heitzmann would have us believe, a great advance would be attained in the study of these disorders.

The book is divided into three parts dealing respectively with the chemical examination and microscopic examination of the urine and with microscopic urinary diagnosis. The first section presents admirably the various methods of chemically examining the urine which can be employed by any practitioner with only

a minimal amount of apparatus. The second part is notable for the splendid drawings, illustrative of all possible organic and inorganic, normal and abnormal, constituents of the urine seen microscopically. The third division deals with the diagnosis of lesions in the urinary system, and while much that is written here is most praise-worthy, it does seem, however, that it is stretching a point to claim that practically always the diagnosis, the duration of the disease, and the prognosis can be determined by the study of the type of casts, the character of the epithelia and the other urinary constituents seen under the microscope.

The book as a whole is a commendable piece of work. It does not attempt to delve deeply into the complicated depths of urinary examination but shows clearly how much may be learned from the data obtained by the careful study of the urine in an ordinary "routine examination."

J. H. M., JR.

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A MEDICAL DICTIONARY FOR NURSES. By AMY ELIZABETH POPE, Instructor in School of Nursing, St. Luke's Hospital, San Francisco, Cal. Pp. 288; 11 illustrations. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1914.

THIS book is of convenient size, bound in blue linen, uniform with the other books by Miss Pope. It is printed in clear type and on easily read paper. The definitions given are clear and show extensive reading and thought on the part of the author. For a dictionary of its size it is not sufficiently complete, nor is the space allotted to the various words evenly distributed. For instance, after the word *bath* there are about 1300 words; after syphilis about 300 words; whereas, many words in common use, such as, borborygmus or diverticulum, are not included. However, the definitions of the words given are clearly expressed. The work will be of value to the student nurse.

M. V. S.

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DIE MENSCHLICHE INTELLIGENZ UND IHRE STEIGERUNG. By DR. MED. A. LORAND. Pp. 416. Leipzig: Verlag von Dr. Werner Klinkhardt, 1914.

THIS is an interesting, if long, dissertation on the human intelligence and its development. Its text is divided into the various causes which have a tendency to influence thought. In the first division is discussed the influence of circulatory changes, glandular structures, the nose, climate, and general nourishment. In the second is discussed the intelligence of men and women and the